

Greece to take over Exxon assets

ATHENS, Jan. 27 (R) — Greece's Socialist government plans to nationalise refining and petrochemical companies owned by the Exxon oil company. Minister of Industry and Energy Anastasios Peponis said today. The planned takeovers are the first to be announced since the Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) of Andreas Papandreu was swept to power in elections last October. Mr. Peponis said the nationalisation of the Exxon firms should not be regarded as setting a precedent in relation to two other privately-owned refineries. He added that the Exxon group had responded positively to a request for negotiations on a state purchase.

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Sadat foe condemns killing

CAIRO, Jan. 27 (A.P.) — Sheikh Abdul Hamid Kishk, the blind, fiery Muslim preacher who was jailed by President Anwar Sadat four months ago, said on his release today the assassination of Mr. Sadat was "a wanton act of violence forbidden by Islam." In an interview with the Associated Press, Sheikh Kishk also called for reinstatement of the Egypt's Coptic Christian pope, who was stripped of state recognition at the same time Sheikh Kishk and 1,536 persons were arrested by Mr. Sadat last Sept. 3 on charges of inciting Muslim-Christian strife in Egypt. "I do not approve of violence," said Sheikh Kishk in the interview at the spread of the faith peacefully and openly. Islam shrines and dies in violence or secrecy.

PLO leader holds talks in Yugoslavia

BELGRADE, Jan. 27 (R) — Yugoslav Defence Minister Nikola Ljubicki discussed military, political and economic issues with the deputy commander of the Palestine Liberation Organisation armed forces, Abu Jihad, in Belgrade today, officials said. Details of the talks were not disclosed. Abu Jihad is on an official visit to the Yugoslav armed forces. Yugoslavia is a major producer and exporter of arms to developing countries, but no arms deals are ever publicised here.

Reagan finishes second

LONDON, Jan. 27 (A.P.) — U.S. President Ronald Reagan edged out the Yorkshire Ripper mass murderer as the world's second most hated or feared person in the annual poll of visitors to Madame Tussaud's wax museum in London. Madame Tussaud's handed out questionnaires to 300 visitors the week before Christmas. The visitors were asked to name their favourite personalities, regardless of whether they were among the waxwork figures in the museum. For the second straight year, Mrs. Thatcher finished first as the most popular politician.

Greece, Cyprus wind up talks

ATHENS, Jan. 27 (R) — Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu and visiting Cypriot President Spyros Kyprianou today wound up three days of talks on the Cyprus issue. After their first round of talks on Monday the two leaders said they were not optimistic about the outcome of talks between the island's Greek and Turkish communities on constitutional and territorial issues. They said that if the talks finally failed to find a solution to the problem, the issue would be referred to the United Nations General Assembly. Mr. Kyprianou is expected to leave for Nicosia tomorrow.

Brothers sent to jail

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Jan. 27 (A.P.) — Three brothers were sentenced to life imprisonment today for murdering their father's political rival, a bedouin member of parliament. Hundreds of friends and relatives of the defendants went on a rampage outside the courthouse, setting police with bottles, tree branches and the iron barricades set up to hold them back. Israel Radio said two policemen were seriously injured, and that police battled the mob with teargas. The three young men were convicted by a court of murdering Sheikh Hamad Abu Rabiya a year ago to enable their father, Sheikh Jabar Muaidi, to take the bedouin leader's seat in parliament.

Lebanese militias continue fighting

SIDON, Jan. 27 (R) — Factional fighting broke out in some South Lebanese villages this morning after a leftist party official was found murdered near his home in the village of Bissayeh, security sources said. The area has been the scene of clashes for several days between militiamen of the Shiite organisation Amal (hope) and a number of leftist groups.

Hussein cables Brezhnev

AMMAN, Jan. 27 (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein today cabled his sympathy to Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev on the death of Soviet Communist Party Secretary Mikhail Suslov.

In his cable, King Hussein expressed in his name and on behalf of the Jordanian government and people heart-felt condolences for the loss of the late Soviet leader.

Suslov to be buried with full honours

MOSCOW, Jan. 27 (R) — Elaborate funeral plans for Mikhail Suslov, 79, the veteran Soviet Communist Party ideologist whose death was announced yesterday, have underlined his immense importance to the Kremlin and a gap his absence will create.

State television announced last night that his body would lie in state on Thursday and Friday in the elegant House of Unions building near the Bolshoi Theatre in central Moscow.

Both Lenin and Josef Stalin lay in state there, and the honour has been bestowed on few others.

On Friday afternoon Mr. Suslov will be buried near Lenin's tomb on Red Square.

Solemn music replaced scheduled programmes on radio and television. The nightly news programme opened with a 15-minute eulogy on the puritanical Communist who was President Leonid Brezhnev's right-hand man.

The funeral arrangements were the most elaborate for many years, overshadowing the far more modest treatment of former Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin after his death in 1980.

The state honours for Mr. Suslov made clear how keenly his death had been felt by the Kremlin leadership, of which he had been a member for 35 years.

An obituary signed by Mr. Brezhnev called him a man who had been able to find solutions to the most complex political questions.

Although little known outside the Soviet bloc, the gaunt and forbidding politburo member wielded enormous power behind the scenes and was recognised as second only to Mr. Brezhnev himself.

A rigid hardliner who spelled out Soviet ideology and tolerated no questioning of its principles, Mr. Suslov went to Hungary to pull the party together after the 1956 uprising. He tried to do the same in Poland last year.

Western diplomats said there were unlikely to be any immediate changes in Soviet policies following his death.

But they said the absence of his influence over leadership decisions could become noticeable in the longer term.

It was conceivable that Moscow might, for example, one day become more tolerant of the divergent views of other parties such as the Italian Communists, now embroiled in a bitter ideological row with the Kremlin over Poland.

The Council of Europe, which groups national deputies from European states, is holding an assembly today and tomorrow and will consider a motion calling for the council's Human Rights Commission to investigate allegations of violations under the military rule of Gen. Kenan Evren and his colleagues.

Council sources said the motion stopped short of calling for Turkey's expulsion but was likely to enrage its leaders so much that they would withdraw from the council voluntarily.

Turkey's parliamentarians have not taken part in the council's deliberations since the military took over in September 1980.

The draft resolution also calls on the generals to ensure that any constitutional amendments...

Numeiri says Sudan is stable

CAIRO, Jan. 27 (A.P.) — Sudanese President Jaafar Numeiri, who dismissed 22 army officers and fired his vice-president and defence minister after recent violent riots, today said that the situation in Sudan was "calm, stable and quiet."

Gen. Numeiri made the remarks during a press conference with the local media after a four hour meeting with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak in the town of Aswan, at the request of the Egyptian president to discuss Sudan's economic and military needs before a scheduled trip to Washington and four European capitals.

Gen. Numeiri said during the press conference broadcast on Egyptian Television. As for the officers, they had reached their top rank and efficiency ceiling. We have to make place for promotions of younger officers.

The dismissal of the officers along with the sacking of Gen. Abdul Majid Khalil in the wake of violent riots that left some 12 persons dead had raised speculations that Gen. Numeiri may be facing a much larger opposition in the country. But during the press conference and later he appeared calm, relaxed and confident.

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"Riots are a healthy sign of democracy," Gen. Numeiri said during the press conference broadcast on Egyptian Television. As for the officers, they had reached their top rank and efficiency ceiling. We have to make place for promotions of younger officers.

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Haig proposes 'ideas' to move autonomy talks

TEL AVIV, Jan. 27 (Agencies) — U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig today presented American ideas for advancing the long-stalled Palestinian "autonomy" negotiations. Israeli Interior Minister Yosef Burg said.

Mr. Haig flew in from Geneva for meetings with Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Mr. Burg. Israel's chief autonomy negotiator, He travels to Egypt tomorrow for talks with President Hosni Mubarak and Egypt's negotiators on the Palestinian issue.

"The Americans have presented some ideas for bridging the gaps," Mr. Burg told reporters after a session with Mr. Haig. Asked if the ideas seemed promising, Mr. Burg replied "part yes, part no."

Another Israeli official, briefing reporters, left the impression that Mr. Haig had not made a full proposal to bridge the wide gaps between the Israeli and Egyptian positions, but rather had concentrated on the makeup and functions of the self-governing authority that is to be created for the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The Israeli official, who declined to be identified, also said Mr. Haig and Mr. Shamir had discussed the U.S.-led peacekeeping force that is to police the Sinai Peninsula after Israeli withdrawals in April and Egyptian rule is restored.

Washington is mediating a dispute between Israel and the four European countries — Britain, France, Italy and the Netherlands — over the terms on which they will join the force.

The Europeans have issued statements linking their participation to progress on the Palestinian issue and suggesting that the Palestine Liberation Organisation

Shaw. Mr. Fahoum was quoted by Al Baath, newspaper of Syria's ruling party, as saying the statements by Mr. Freij and Mr. Shawarh against the Palestinian national charter and the unanimous Palestinian decision to reject the Israeli occupation.

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Ma'arouf arrives in Singapore

SINGAPORE, Jan. 27 (A.P.) — Iraqi Vice President Mohieddin Ma'arouf arrived here from Manila on a three-day official visit today at the invitation of Second Deputy Prime Minister Sinnathamby Rajaratnam. Mr. Ma'arouf is scheduled to hold discussions with Mr. Rajaratnam and Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan later today. Mr. Ma'arouf, who is accompanied by 14 senior officials, will also hold talks with the industry and trade minister and pay a courtesy call on President C.V. Devan Nair tomorrow. He will call on Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew on Friday before leaving Singapore.

Mayor Freij maintains PLO sole representative

BETHLEHEM, Occupied West Bank, Jan. 27 (R) — Bethlehem Mayor Elias Freij, who has urged Palestinian recognition of Israel, said today he had made the call to break the present stalemate over Israeli-occupied Arab lands.

Mr. Freij, who is regarded by some observers as one of the most moderate municipal leaders on the West Bank, was denounced by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) for a statement last week urging the PLO and other Arabs to negotiate a peace agreement with Israel.

"My proposal was made because I live here and I see the land that has been taken (by Israel) and the land they are threatening to seize," he told reporters.

"I know the present stalemate is working against our interests and Israeli settlement policy on the West Bank will ultimately endanger our physical presence by pushing us into small enclaves."

The mayor said he still maintained the PLO was the only representative of the Palestinian people and he had made his call "to sound the alarm bells so that the PLO will be in the true picture."

Mayors 'committed sin'

DAMASCUS, Jan. 27 (R) — A Palestinian leader said today that two West Bank mayors had committed the "sin" of the late Egyptian President Anwar Sadat by calling for the recognition of Israel.

Khaled Al Fahoum, speaker of the Palestine National Council (PNC), or parliament-in-exile, was commenting on statements, by Bethlehem Mayor Elias Freij and Gaza Mayor Rashad Al

Shaw. Mr. Fahoum was quoted by Al Baath, newspaper of Syria's ruling party, as saying the statements by Mr. Freij and Mr. Shawarh against the Palestinian national charter and the unanimous Palestinian decision to reject the Israeli occupation.

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Gulf states

NATIONAL

Australian M.P.s leave

By Samira Kavar
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Jan. 27 — A three-member Australian parliamentary delegation left Jordan today at the end of a three-day visit.

Mrs. Victoria Kingsmill of the Australian embassy in Amman told the Jordan Times that the three—Sen. Henry Sibraa, Mr. Clyde Holding and Mr. Kim Beazley—who are members of Australia's opposition Labour Party, serve on a parliamentary foreign affairs and defence committee. They are all on the panel's Middle East subcommittee.

Mrs. Kingsmill added that the delegation's visit to Jordan was part of a Middle East fact-finding mission, and included visits to Saudi Arabia, Oman, the United Arab Emirates, Iraq and Syria. The delegation left Amman today for occupied Palestine and will end its tour of the region with a visit to Cairo, Mrs. Kingsmill said.

While in Jordan, the Australian parliamentary delegation met with His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and discussed with him the Middle East situation. They held similar discussions with Foreign Minister Marwan Al Ouseim, Information Minister Adnan Abu Odeh and Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Bahjat Al Talhouqi, with whom they also discussed parliamentary relations between Jordan and Australia.

The three Australian parliamentarians also met with World Affairs Council President Abdul Salam Majali and two other council members for discussions on current Middle East developments.

The three also held talks on agricultural cooperation with Agriculture Minister Marwan Dadin.

Studies proceed on JD 500m Euphrates water line project

AMMAN, Jan. 27 (J.T.) — Tenders will be issued in the near future for construction work in a project to pump water from the Euphrates River in Iraq to be used in the northern and central parts of Jordan.

Technical and cost studies are currently under way on the project, which will include the installation of 750 kilometres of pipes, at an estimated cost of JD 500 million, to pump 160 million cubic metres of water.

The system will supply the northern and the central regions, which suffer from shortages of water due to the implementation of local development plans, particularly in agriculture.

British minister's visit mooted

AMMAN, Jan. 27 (J.T.) — British Minister of Trade John Benson is expected to pay a visit of several days to Jordan some time next month.

British embassy officials in Amman told the Jordan Times that the visit has not yet been finally confirmed. Arrangements are being made to determine the exact date of the proposed visit and the Jordanian officials with whom the British minister will meet, they said.

U.S. academic, Qatar scholars visit U. of J.

AMMAN, Jan. 27 (J.T.) — Visiting University of Wisconsin Chancellor Emeritus Tanneth Linder today called at the University of Jordan and met with University President Abdul Salam Al Majali.

Dr. Linder heard about the university's development and future plans, and explored with Dr. Majali prospects for cooperation between the two universities in scientific and cultural activities. Dr. Linder is on a three-day visit to Jordan.

Also visiting the University of Jordan today was a delegation from Qatar University. The delegation toured the engineering and technology departments, and was briefed on their activities.

USAID visitors get acquainted with Jordan development projects

By Josephine Mushahwar
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Jan. 27 — Mrs. Antoinette Ford, U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) assistant administrator for development in North Africa, the Middle East and southern Europe, arrived in Amman yesterday. She was accompanied by USAID Regional Director for Jordan, Lebanon and Syria Gerald Kamens.

In an interview today, Mrs. Ford told the Jordan Times that the reason for her visit was to review USAID programmes in Jordan, such as the Jordan Valley water expansion and irrigation projects. The visitors have met His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, National Planning Council President Hannah Odeh and Minister of Social Development Ibrahim Al-Mufti.

"We discussed Jordan and its developmental issues," Mrs. Ford said. "Prince Hassan's ideas for expanding areas for development in cooperation with USAID were very impressive."

Mrs. Ford will leave Amman tomorrow. She will carry home her observations and present them to the U.S. Congress, in order to maintain continuous cooperation between USAID and the Jordanian government.

"Our aim is to give economic assistance to all the areas in Jordan," she said.

President Reagan appointed Mrs. Ford assistant administrator for USAID in April 1981. This is her first trip to Jordan. "Jordan has unique capabilities for further development of its resources," she said. "The enthusiasm and capabilities of its leadership and

heads of ministries are proof enough."

Prior to Mrs. Ford's appointment to USAID, she served as plant manager for General Motors, the U.S. auto-making giant.

USAID economic assistance to Jordan goes back for 30 years. The main interests are to develop agricultural production in the Jordan Valley, water supply and its adequate distribution, apart from aiding every sector of the economy.

Mr. Walter Bollinger, the director of the USAID mission in Jordan, said that the agency has previously provided training for Jordanians abroad in project design, development, implementation and evaluations.

Mrs. Ford said that in the future, they hope to expand their technical and training services in Jordan.



USAID Assistant Administrator Antoinette Ford and Regional Director Gerald Kamens (Photo by Josephine Mushahwar)

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Closing date for quotations and samples of the required articles has been fixed at Monday, 22, February, 1982.

Japanese friendship official due

AMMAN, Jan. 27 (J.T.) — Mr. Masao Funuashi, president of the Japanese-Jordanian Friendship Society and head of Japan's electric power company, will arrive in Amman tomorrow on a four-day visit.

Japanese Second Secretary in Amman Masaru Dekiba told the Jordan Times that the aim of Mr. Funuashi's visit is the promotion of Jordanian-Japanese economic and cultural cooperation. He added that the Japanese embassy is arranging for Mr. Funuashi to meet on Jan. 30 with His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Foreign Minister Marwan Al Ouseim and Information Minister Adnan Abu Odeh.

Mr. Funuashi is also expected to meet with Minister of Industry and Trade Walid Asfour and Telecommunications Corporation Director Mohammad Shahed Ismail for "business talks."

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NATIONAL

Prince Hassan urges

Invest in peace,
through prosperity
and human dignity

The following is the text of a speech, entitled *The Basic Tenets of Jordan's Development Strategy*, which His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan delivered on Jan. 18 at a conference in London on the Kingdom's five-year development plan.

THE PAST year of 1981 may be marked in Jordan's history as the year of billions. In that year, our Gross National Product exceeded the JD 1 billion mark; so did the comprehensive government budget, as well as money supply in its expanded M1 definition. Such figures are staggering as far as Jordan is concerned and should be eyed with keen interest not only in their cardinal, but ordinal capacity as well. They signify a transformation; a movement into the large-scale frontiers, with their worries, marginal sensitivities and trade-offs. Such relative size was achieved following the implementation of the first Five-year plan (1976-80), and the implementation of the first year of the on-going five-year Development Plan (1981-85), which in itself is a set of large figures and sums.

When we talk of size in Jordan, we specifically refer to it in the inter-temporal sense. Less than a decade ago we drafted a three year plan, (1973-75), whose total allocations barely reached JD 180 million, or an average of JD 60 million per year. The annual all-weather for the current plan are 2.5 times as much as the total expenditure of the 1973-75 plan. Our money supply, with time and savings deposits included, is almost nine times as much. The question that imposes itself is: *Are we growing too fast for our own good?*

Although the question is presented in crude terms, its down-to-earthness touches sensitive ground. There are people in Jordan who are completely stupefied by what is going on around them. They raise other crude questions: *Is it all necessary? Are we over-taxing our resources and those of our future generations? To all these questions, I answer: There is no need to fear, but we must be very careful.*

The basic parameters that we have to reckon with dictate such a growth path. This, however, should in no way lead us to believe that the development process going on in Jordan is totally autonomous; it is in great part an induced one. It derives its momentum from the aid and assistance we receive and solicit from our fellow Arabs and our friends overseas. Yet foreign donations must be absorbed and digested by an efficient institutional mechanism. We have been fortunate enough to have both an indigenous human capability as well as the benefit of generous aid.

The future of growth in Jordan requires standing up to certain challenges. Paramount among these are: the geopolitical factor, the socio-economic balance, our political economic philosophy, and external relations.

The geopolitical factor

JORDAN IS situated in the midst of one of the "hottest" zones in the world. The Middle East is still a crossroads for three continents, and with the advent of oil, the area has become even more vital to the interests of world groups and powers. Such an exogenous factor often affects Jordan's economy in a sporadic and discontinuous fashion. The wars in Palestine and Lebanon have taken their toll on our resources, as well as on the smooth continuity of our development effort, thereby forcing us to adopt precautionary and contingent actions that can be very costly.

Within Jordan, the population parameters frustrate economic planning. With a high birth rate of 4.7 per cent, about half of our population is 15 years of age or below. Consequently, each bread-winner in Jordan has to produce and earn an income suf-

ficient to feed five persons including himself.

Yet, the factor which merits special attention is the geopolitical distribution of population. According to the census tabulations of 1979, more than 50 per cent of the population live in the Greater Amman region, and only 10 per cent live in agricultural areas. Such an uneven distribution has not resulted from the forces of urbanisation within the system alone, as is usually the case in many countries. The wars of 1948 and 1967 resulted in mass migratory waves, which found better refuge in cities where employment, food and shelter are more tenable. Once settled, the majority of refugees and displaced persons stayed in their camps within cities and created a *modus operandi* that will remain affixed as long as the Palestinian issue is unresolved.

Another geopolitical aspect which merits attention is the distribution of our natural endowments. According to our economic geopolitical maps, most of Jordan's natural resources fall within shooting distance from the ceasefire lines with Israel. The fertile Jordan Valley strip extends along borders with Israel, or close to the occupied West Bank. The ducts carrying potash water from the Dead Sea run parallel to those of Israel's Potash project ducts — sometimes at the alarming proximity of 200 metres. Aqaba, Jordan's sole water gateway, can be closely watched by the Israeli fortifications in Eilat. Most critical, however, are the Yarmouk River waters which flow along our borders with Israel. It is those waters which substantiate the forthcoming Magarin Dam intended to supply Jordan with 360 million cubic metres of water annually. Despite all these hazards, our development momentum has not slackened.

Under the circumstances, we adopted a bold strategy based on the following set of axioms. First, it is our intention to build an economy that comes as close as can be to self-reliance which would enable us to become least vulnerable to external shocks. It is our unequivocal belief that a solid internal economy is the better alternative to withstand the winds of change. The economic arm of internal strength is also reinforced by the existing stability and order which we enjoy in Jordan.

Second, we must bet on peace in the area and "wage" it, to quote President Eisenhower. We believe that Jordan is a crucial element in the peace process and we have come to the stage where we conduct our economic affairs in alignment with a full belief in peace that can secure justice and a lasting solution to the Middle East problem. The core of such a solution is allowing the Palestinians to determine their own future on their Palestinian soil. We are determined to utilize our resources, wherever they may lie, in order to leave our future generations with an inheritance they can build on and be proud of.

Third, we have reached the conclusion that the externalities that have been bestowed on us by the existing oil wealth in the neighbouring countries will not last forever. We take the time constraint very seriously because it helps us afford a "big-push" approach that would allow the building of our infrastructural projects and strike a better socio-economic balance.

Fourth, we have incorporated regional planning as an integral part of our development process. The Kingdom has been divided into a number of geo-economic

develop each has either been formulated and put to the test or is still in the designer's hands. Although it is premature to assess this experience, the Jordan Valley is an exception.

I have personally tended this experiment, which thus far has been heartwarming. Water sprinklers in that fertile lot, green houses, orange groves and convoys of transport trucks crossing southward to the Gulf are an eye-witness to its success. The network of supporting services is almost complete in the northern and middle parts; and the southern part has just begun to enjoy similar attention. Although the population redistribution effect of the Jordan Valley development has not been fully realised, we are reassured that in time, and with the introduction of certain agricultural industries, the demographic constraint will ease off.

Socio-economic balance

RAPID GROWTH bears the seeds of imbalance within the system, which takes varying forms and shapes. The most outstanding is inflation with its re-distributive ill effects, which reveal themselves in the concentration of income and wealth, the emphasis on short-term and myopic gains, and naturally the mis-allocation of resources. Since Jordan relies heavily on indirect taxes as a source of budget revenue, the automatic stabilisation effects of direct taxation are minimal. Monetary policy has revealed in recent years a more biting ability against inflation, but it still must cater for the financial needs of development.

However, domestic economic policies have a limited effect in combatting inflationary pressures, if such pressures emanate from external influences. Thus, we had to adopt a scheme which would enhance production within the existing international inflationary environment. We tried to redirect our investments into a combination of social overhead capital projects and directly productive ventures. We opened venues for our external sources, particularly remittances of Jordanians abroad, to end eventually where we would like them to be, without exaggerating their initial inflationary impact. The excess liquidity within the system was partially funneled through appropriate channels that have been institutionalised on proper and secure bases.

Despite signs of disequilibrium which appear in the process of development, our performance as measured by overall qualitative and quantitative indicators is very encouraging. A cursory look at the tables of development indicators puts Jordan near the top of the list of developing countries. Our per capita income for 1980 was around \$1,700; the electrification of rural areas is widespread; our rate of illiteracy is declining very fast; the number of doctors is one per 900 citizens and our average calorie intake is about double the internationally acceptable minimum of 2,000. All of these indicators prove beyond doubt that on average we live comfortably in Jordan.

On the other hand, we must not be victimised by global measures. Overall statistical indicators can be tyrannical in the sense that they conceal more than they reveal. We have to admit that we feel rather dissatisfied with the lack of sufficient international funds geared towards financing social projects.

Social development in Jordan is the twin of economic development, and we consider the parallel and interdependent growth of the two sectors as a necessary aspect of our growth. Otherwise, skepticism of the whole effort would prevail, and the under-privileged groups would deny us their active participation.

Political economic philosophy

OUR POLITICAL economic philosophy is quite simple and straightforward. We adopt free enterprise as a basis for economic growth. Culturally and tradi-

tionally, we have made every possible effort to keep the economy of the West Bank viable and capable of affording a decent livelihood for our people there. Such a policy is not only based on philanthropic grounds, but it is strategically aimed at strengthening the attachment of the people of the occupied territories to their land and thereby thwarting Israel's aggressive attempts to evacuate the occupied lands. In addition, the occupation itself is a constant threat hanging over our heads. To meet it, we must divert a sizeable amount of our resources for defence purposes.

Jordan is an integral part of the Arab World. We have been party to every inter-Arab agreement that has been ratified by all the Arab countries or by some of them. We always honour and fulfil whatever financial obligations are assigned to us, and records show that we have never been delinquent in paying our dues.

In most cases, rich Arab countries have been responsive to our financial requirements. Yet this does not leave us on the receiving end, for we have contributed in human wealth to the development of these countries. It is estimated that 50 per cent of our best trained labour force is actively participating in the development of member states of the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC).

Strategically, we cannot conduct an analysis of our relations with the Arab World on a basis of strict accounting. We are linked

with the Arab World in facing the challenges that could threaten our very existence. One aspect of integration is economic, and in the Amman summit conference, we did our very best to reach an agreement on Arab economic strategy and the development decade of the 1980s. Our economic plans take the integrative aspects into full account; and the implementation of our plans observes them as closely as possible.

As far as our economic relations at large are concerned, we run our economy on the basis of an "open door" policy. The transactions into which we enter with the rest of the world are mind-boggling relative to the size of our economy. Jordan's imports in 1981 were about 85 per cent of GDP. Since we honour our commitments and maintain our exchanges on a mutually beneficial basis, we have gained the world's respect, as is mirrored in the credit-worthiness we enjoy with international institutions and in financial markets.

Hard work

IN THE previous points, I have adopted the methodology of challenge and response in order to explain the basic tenets of our economic development strategy. The challenges we meet are multifaceted and inter-dependent.

In short, Jordan is a hard working country, which, thus far, has been able to jump hurdles and invest its limited resources to the best of its present ability. Can we do more? Should not the free world help us more effectively in alleviating the pressures to which we are subjected and assist us in achieving peace with honour and justice for all the peoples of our region? I leave it to you to provide what to us are crucial answers to the challenge of investing in peace, through prosperity and human dignity.

S. Ghor hirings
of Egyptians
2,500 in '81

KARAK, Jan. 27 (J.T.) — Karak Labour Director Salim Al Ma'aytah has said that 2,597 Egyptian workers were employed in the southern Ghor last year, addition to 299 workers from Turkey, 271 from India, 55 from Sudan, 48 from Pakistan, 43 from Britain, 24 from Germany, 230 from Syria and 17 from Italy.

He added that there are 224 establishments, with 5,863 employees, operating in Karak Governorate. He explained that labour inspectors made about 330 visits, and endorsed 24 work certificates and 80 work contracts, during 1981.

The employment section issued 3,434 work permits for foreign workers, and 56 work injuries were reported to the labour department, during the year. Mr. Ma'aytah said.

JD 18.5 m
set for '82
road projects

AMMAN, Jan. 27 (Petra) — The Ministry of Public Works has earmarked JD 18.5 million for the construction and maintenance of roads around the country in 1982. Minister of Public Works Awni Al Masri said today.

He told the Jordan News Agency, Petra, that out of this sum, JD 2.5 million has been allocated for the opening and widening of village roads.

The allocations were in addition to a total of JD 40 million that was allocated for road projects during 1981, the minister said. These roads, still under construction, include the Azraq-Suweileh-Jerash road, the University of Jordan-Suweileh road and intersection and a project for widening the Desert Highway, the minister added.

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NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

New Moroccan envoy sees Qasem

AMMAN, Jan. 27 (Petra) — Morocco's appointed ambassador to Jordan, Mr. Abdul Latif Laraki, today called on Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem and handed him a copy of his credentials as ambassador to Jordan, succeeding Mr. Mohammad Al Gharbi. Mr. Laraki has served in a number of senior diplomatic posts at the Moroccan foreign ministry and as Morocco's ambassador to Kuwait, Libya and Egypt.

New lamps shine in Salt streets

SALT, Jan. 27 (J.T.) — Salt Mayor Abdul Razzaq Al Nsour has said that his municipality is installing mercury vapour lamps along the streets of Salt. Six hundred lamps will be installed at a cost of JD 15,000, and 400 lamps are expected to arrive within the coming two months. Dr. Nsour said. He explained that the municipality linked the areas of Wadi Al Shajarah and Ras Al Saleem with the industrial zone, in a project costing JD 58,000.

Abu Qoura set for Red Cross meeting

AMMAN, Jan. 27 (Petra) — A meeting of the International League of Red Crescent and Cross Societies, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the permanent committee of the Red Cross will open in Geneva on Feb. 16. During the meeting, participants will discuss humanitarian issues and subjects on the agenda of future Red Cross and Crescent meetings, according to Chairman of the Jordanian National Red Crescent Society President Ahmad Abu Qoura, who will be present at the meeting. Dr. Abu Qoura was elected chairman of the permanent committee of the Red Cross at the ICRC's fourth conference, in Manila last November.

Omani educators learn skills

AMMAN, Jan. 27 (Petra) — A five-day training seminar for directors of education in Oman and their assistants opened here today. During the seminar, participants will be lectured on educational administration and supervision, examinations, planning school curricula and educational research. They will also be taken on tours of education directorates and offices, and a number of schools in Jordanian governorates. The seminar is being held under educational cooperation agreement between Oman and Jordan.

Seminar held on W. Bank labour

ZARQA, Jan. 27 (Petra) — A seminar on the conditions of Arab workers in the occupied Arab territories, and Israel's arbitrary and inhuman measures against the Arab population, was held here today. A number of Labour Ministry officials took part in the seminar, which was held at the local labour education institute.

Today's Weather

It will be partly cloudy, with scattered rain and a slight drop in temperature. Winds will be southwesterly moderate to fresh. In Aqaba, it will be partly cloudy with a probability of scattered rain, northerly moderate winds and calm seas.

	Overnight low	Daytime high
Amman	5	11
Aqaba	11	18
Deserts	6	13
Jordan Valley	11	17

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 14, Aqaba 20. Humidity readings: Amman 95 per cent, Aqaba 90 per cent.

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RED & BLACK

From handcuffs to straight jackets

By Jawad Ahmad

The Ministry of Social Development (MSD) is the one which had the pleasure of hosting the first woman Minister in the country. The ministry as such is a new one because it was until twenty six months ago a department supervised by the minister of labour.

As a new ministry with a woman minister it caught attention. Everybody watched this experiment with avid attention. In the beginning, the minister, Mrs. In'am Mufti, impressed everybody with her personality and fortitude in standing to certain staunch resistance by the male gender. She found herself standing almost alone in the face of scepticism.

Her well thought-out plans on which she obviously worked very hard were put to the test. Yet, the smooth implementation of these was frustrated by two unhappy incidents.

First was a television interview which took place on the issue of Karamah Centre. In that centre, in the Jordan Valley, homeless old-aged people the mentally ill and beggars crowded there without adequate facilities. Even if facilities were made available, most of the residents of the centre suffered from mental handicaps, and needed special medical care which was not available.

Although the television programme showed how miserable the situation of the residents was, it was instrumental in solving one of MSD's thorniest problems. The government moved fast to do something, entrusting the care for the residents to a now well-equipped centre in Amman under the care of the Ministry of Health. The homeless and old-aged continued to enjoy the care of

MSD.

The second plan was related to the establishment of a new women's union in place of the existing one. The issue turned out to be more explosive.

The stiff response came from two groups, the officials of the replaced union who lost some of their zest, and the ladies who thought they should have a more active role in the new one. It may be premature at this stage to judge the credibility of the new women's union, because only time can tell.

In a rapidly growing country like ours, social ills are spreading in diverse forms. The MSD cannot solve all these problems alone overnight. The MSD functions and duties coincide with those of other Ministries and departments. Mrs. Mufti is aware of this and she is trying to build the appropriate

bridges.

As for the other leading ladies of the society in different ranks and walks of life, they have shown little sympathy and support, to their first female colleague. Some of them pledge that the MSD has not reciprocated their bids for cooperation. Mrs. Mufti thinks otherwise, and she says she is all too happy to solicit any valuable assistance she can muster.

If the two parties are willing to help and cooperate, then what is stopping them? Any differences in opinion can be resolved amicably with all the civility ladies can enjoy. Otherwise, the male sceptics will laugh long.

Mrs. Mufti is a hard working and experienced lady. In time, as time is needed, she will prove to be worthy of all the trust put in her.

China displeased with Taiwan jets decision

By Victoria Graham

PEKING (A.P.) — China and the United States appear headed for a showdown over the U.S. decision to sell replacement jet fighters to Taiwan, and China could downgrade diplomatic relations unless a compromise is reached.

Each side considers its position to be one of principle, and neither seems likely to retreat. Both sides have agreed, however, to continue talking about arms sales in hopes of reaching an agreement.

The United States says it already made a major concession to China by announcing Jan. 11 it would not sell F-16 or other sophisticated aircraft to Taiwan. It did decide, in a move that outraged Peking, to sell spare parts and replacement aircraft and to continue co-production of the less sophisticated F-5s on Taiwan.

President Ronald Reagan is not expected to bend to Chinese protests, especially since conservatives already are complaining that he has sacrificed too much in favour of the mainland.

China calls all military sales to Taiwan gross violation of its sovereignty over the island, but is willing to talk and listen and see how the United States responds.

Chinese and European diplomats have told the Associated Press that China itself made a major concession by saying it might tolerate limited sales to Taiwan, themselves to be phased out by a certain date, "provided the U.S. shows some good will."

"The situation looks very bleak, very difficult," said one Third World diplomat familiar with the thinking on both sides of the issue. The diplomat, who declined to be identified, said there was "no bridging of the gap, no meeting of the minds" during the visit here last week of U.S. Assistant Secretary of State John Holdridge, who informed the Chinese of the sale.

The diplomat quoted Chinese officials as saying that if China downgrades relations, the move will not be merely a symbolic withdrawal of ambassadors. It will be wide-ranging and will last for years, affecting strategic, economic, trade and other parts of the relationship.

Vice Foreign Minister Zhong Xidong told reporters Tuesday that Sino-U.S. relations have entered "a very sensitive stage."

Asked if he agreed with Holdridge that the talks last week were positive, he replied emphatically: "That is his word."

"Downgrading certainly is not in China's best interest," said one Western diplomat. "But it is a distinct possibility and we cannot rule it out. Taiwan is such an emotional question and a matter of principle."

Last year China downgraded relations with the Netherlands when it sold two submarines to Taiwan.

Details of the U.S. arms sales to Taiwan have not yet been worked

out. Exactly what the United States will sell is still an open question, one of many to be discussed with China.

China's formal protest to the arms sale said:

"The U.S. government has announced its decision to plan to sell airplanes to Taiwan at a time when bilateral talks (with Haidridge) are going on... The whole question of arms sales to Taiwan is a major issue affecting China's sovereignty which must be resolved through negotiations between the U.S. and Chinese governments. The Chinese government never will accept any unilateral decision made by the U.S. government."

After months of emotional and unyielding rhetoric, that response is considered relatively temperate, with emphasis on negotiation and a strong hint of compromise.

"The Chinese reaction was measured and there is room for discussion," said one Western diplomat. "With good will on both sides, one can be reasonably optimistic."

The response made no threat. It did not mention the Taiwan Relations Act, which authorizes U.S. arms sales to Taiwan and has been denounced regularly by China.

So far there has been no significant setback in Sino-U.S. relations. Both sides now are engaged in civil aviation talks. A consular agreement recently was signed. The number of visitors, delegations and scholars going back and forth has not been decreased.

A major military delegation from Peking, however, refused long ago to visit the United States and shop for weapons until the Taiwan arms issue is resolved.

Several American businessmen reported this week that since the U.S. decision, their Chinese contacts say business will become increasingly difficult for Americans. Some are being told the United States is not behaving like a friendly country, and that China only will buy American goods as a last resort.

Analysts say it is in both countries' interests, especially at this time, to maintain their strategic relationships fundamentally to oppose Soviet power.

China and the United States have consulted each other in many areas and cooperated in bolstering the self-defence of Pakistan and Thailand, Western diplomats say.

The United States has equipped listening posts on China's frontier to monitor Soviet missile tests and has agreed to sell weapons to China.

Trade last year totaled just under \$6 billion and is expected to increase this year.

"They must compromise," said another Third World diplomat. "The United States is not the Netherlands, and the American relationship is too important to throw away."

Fair weather laws

YOU HAVE to hand it to the American government -- when it decides to hide its ethics in its back pocket, it sticks to its decision through thick and thin. The latest example of America's ability to discard its own five ethical standards at the behest of Israeli interests is the decision a few days ago by the House of Representatives' Foreign Affairs Committee to drop its planned resolution of enquiry into the case of Ziad Abu 'Ein, the young Palestinian who was recently extradited from the United States to Israel. Morris Draper, the usually honourable, lucid and credible deputy assistant secretary of state for Near East and South Asia affairs, testified to the committee that "we have always seen the case as one involving criminal, not political, acts." That is a most interesting statement, and one that further indicates the complicity of the United States State Department in the extradition of Mr. Abu 'Ein. The guilt or innocence of Mr. Abu 'Ein is not the point in question here. The relevant point is: Did the United States government, in the person of its executive and judicial branches, conveniently discard all its legal principles and precedents to extradite Ziad Abu 'Ein with the intent of a) placating the Israelis and b) rewriting the extradition laws? Mr. Draper's answer to the house committee suggests that this is indeed the case. This argument is also strengthened by the fact that the American Congress is in the midst of reviewing the 1901 Extradition Act, with an eye to drafting a new act that gives the Secretary of State more power to determine in extradition cases if an alleged act was criminal or political in nature. But why, we ask, does rewriting American laws have to come at the expense of the freedom of a 21-year-old Palestinian youth? Does the due process of law apply only to the people of Poland? Can Mr. Draper please advise us on that while keeping a straight face?

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

World condemnation

AL RA'I: Arab efforts seeking to summon the United Nations General Assembly on an emergency session to discuss the Israeli aggression of annexing the Golan Heights are expected to bear fruit. There is no doubt that the convocation of the General Assembly will be a new assertion of the international community's rejection to the Israeli aggression. Although the General Assembly resolution will not be binding it will reaffirm this rejection.

The best the Arabs can achieve at the General Assembly is moral support, and denunciation of the Israeli aggression on the Golan Heights. It remains for the Arabs to interpret the results by establishing a strong Arab front capable of deterring the aggressors. International resolutions denouncing and condemning the Israeli acts of aggression have by far surpassed those on any other issue tackled by the United Nations. Despite this fact, Israel proceeds with its actions and defiance because the fragile Arab situation is unable to act and benefit from these resolutions.

The Arabs have uselessly waited for a long time hoping that the international community would shoulder its responsibility to carry out these resolutions which should not be understood by the Arabs to be more than "moral support" offered by the international community. This means that if the Arabs do not take action this moral support will not be able to deter the aggressor.

The Arabs should recall Jordan's continuous efforts to reach pan-Arab unity so that the Arabs can measure up to the challenges facing them.

We hope the Arabs can take advantage of previous lessons and respond to Jordan's call because nobody can deter the aggressor except the Arabs themselves.

Arabs must do more

AL DUSTOUR: The Arabian Gulf states yesterday reached an agreement on a joint security plan. This constitutes a positive and practical step towards guaranteeing the stability and security of this strategic region in our Arab world. The joint security plan calls for the establishment of a joint air defence system and a military industry and for coordination in arms deals. This will enable the Gulf states to shoulder their role in defending their security and sovereignty and to protect their neutrality and Arab identity. The rich Gulf states are able to build modern armies supplied with the most modern weapons capable of protecting the region and the oil wells against any foreign aggression.

Our brothers in the Gulf region should be praised for the efforts which nonetheless, will remain incomplete if the Gulf security is not considered to be linked with the security of the whole of the Arab region. The Arab region, including the Gulf, is facing the Israeli threat. The Israeli enemy attacked Iraq. The Israeli military planes encroached on Saudi Arabia and the Israeli chief of staff is threatening that Israel is capable of fighting war against all Arabs.

It is clear that the Gulf security plan will not be complete unless it takes into consideration the security and strength of the eastern front. This necessitates coordination between Iraq, Jordan, Syria and Lebanon.

We are optimistic because the Arabian Gulf defence ministers have stressed their pan-Arab commitment. Saudi Defence Minister Prince Sultan has declared that the Gulf armed forces are prepared to serve the Arabs and restore the usurped rights. But we hope that the Gulf security plan will be part of the Arab comprehensive strategy plan capable of confronting the Zionist danger threatening all the Arab states.



Energy problems plague Yugoslavia

Aleksandar Lebl reports on the energy problems facing Yugoslavia as the country struggles under its chronic shortage of foreign exchange.

Winter came early to Yugoslavia in 1981 with high winds and heavy snowstorms, especially in the mountainous regions which cover more than half the country. If it continues this way power cuts, voltage reductions and general energy shortages are unavoidable.

The immediate cause of the shortages is the lack of foreign exchange to pay for imported oil and, to a lesser degree, coal. A decision by the federal authorities to reduce the balance of payments deficit to \$1.8 billion in 1981 and to less than \$1 billion this year from \$2.3 billion in 1980 and \$3.7 billion in 1979 does not allow for larger allocations of foreign exchange for imports which would alleviate the situation. But the real roots of the problem are much deeper.

It all started in the 1960s when, as in many other countries, cheap oil ruined local coalfields. Coal as an energy source was too expensive and imported oil was used instead. Even after the first oil shock of 1973 the economy was slow to adapt to changed conditions and continued to rely heavily on oil.

Yugoslavia has not blamed the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) for its difficulties. It has been a staunch supporter of the right of oil exporting countries (in fact of developing countries in general) to manage resources in their best interest — including the right to try to set prices.

This position is consistent with Yugoslavia's non-aligned policies. Yugoslavia never asked for special treatment from OPEC, but it has been one of those voices which asked OPEC to consider what it could do to alleviate the burden of all oil importing developing countries.

Recently some OPEC countries (Iran and Libya) have been offering better deals.

Supplies of natural gas are better. Local supplies account for almost half of the aggregate consumption estimated at 4.6 trillion (million million) cubic feet in 1981. Gas is imported from the USSR but in the future it will also come from other countries, such as Algeria. Imports from the USSR should have amounted to 3 trillion cubic feet last year but the pipeline network was not finished on time. Imports from Russia will be 2.5 trillion cubic feet.

There has been talk about lignite gasification but that has to wait. Also, because of lack of technology, shale exploitation will not start in the foreseeable future. The crude oil and gas bill jumped 67 per cent from \$1.8 billion in 1979 to \$3 billion in 1980. If net imports of oil derivatives are added, the 1980 bill was more than \$1.225 billion higher for approximately the same volume of imports. Fortunately, oil prices did not rise in 1981, which will help Yugoslavia's balance of payments. But with foreign exchange scarce, energy imports have been curtailed.

The petrochemical industry was a major sufferer. Some plants had to stop for a few days and even weeks for lack of naphtha. There was also a shortage of jet fuel and many flights had to be cancelled. The situation has been getting back to normal except in the case of diesel fuel which had to be rationed in some regions with priority given to farmers to enable them to sow winter crops. There will be continuing shortages of heating oil. There has been enough petrol, which is a by-product of the way refineries operate in Yugoslavia.

While dollar oil prices remained stable in 1981 they went up in terms of local currency because of

the growing strength of the dollar during the year (\$1 was 20 dinars at the start of 1980, about 39 dinars at the end of it and is 39 dinars now). Refineries incurred heavy losses, because of overcapacity (aggregate capacity amounts to some 28 million tonnes and throughout at slightly over 16 million tonnes). Prices of derivatives were increased twice in 1981 and after recent increases one litre of petrol (super) costs 28.5 dinars.

Coal production was 9 to 10 per cent higher last year compared to 1980. An estimated 51.3 million tonnes reached consumers. But this did not satisfy demand which was for some 58.2 million tonnes. For 1982, optimistic forecasts are for an output of 62.8 million tonnes but realistic ones are rather lower at some 59.8 million tonnes, of which 43.2 million tonnes will be for power generation. Even this lower figure would mean an increase in production of close to 17 per cent. Almost all of this coal is either brown coal or lignite which in some cases has to be dried before use.

A greater increase in coal output is difficult to achieve. Existing underground mines have been neglected for years. Their reserves are not fully known and those that are cannot be profitably exploited with the cost of timber and other materials almost doubling each year. There has been a lack of skilled miners. In the past they were poorly paid. Their wages are now among the highest in the country but it is difficult to lure miners back or to recruit young ones.

The future is in open-cast mining. In several places, especially in Serbia (south of Belgrade), in the Kosovo autonomous province and in Bosnia-Herzegovina there are huge known reserves of lignite and brown coal totalling up to 20 billion tonnes. Opening modern new mines, however, requires heavy investment in equipment most of

which has to be imported, and the lead time is up to 10 years. The same applies to power stations. Local industry has not mastered production of equipment for large units because in the past it could be imported from both the West and the USSR under very favourable credit terms which local manufacturers could not match.

On the other hand, Yugoslav companies are experienced in designing and constructing hydroelectric plants both at home and abroad. Manufacturers of turbines, generators and other equipment are capable of making even the largest units. Here again the major problem is finance. Recent surveys have shown that at present oil and other energy prices the hydro potential of Yugoslavia is 18,200 MW of installed capacity with an annual production of 64 billion KWH. So far only 39 per cent is used, ie 6,126 MW of installed capacity producing slightly less than 25 billion KWH each year. Thus Yugoslavia could get another 40 billion KWH of power a year without taking into account mini-power plants on small streams etc.

Other renewable sources of energy have not been tapped and research on their uses is in its early stages. No doubt solar energy offers good prospects given the many sunny days throughout much of the country. Energy from winds, from the biomass, etc, could also be exploited.

Recently the first nuclear power plant in Yugoslavia, a joint venture of two Yugoslav constituent republics, Slovenia and Croatia, at Krsko on the Sava river, started feeding into the Yugoslav electricity grid. It has a capacity of 664 MW. Equipment was delivered by Westinghouse. Construction was started in 1974 and should have been finished in five years. Westinghouse and its Yugoslav partners accuse each

other for the delay.

Now the Yugoslavs have to decide the future of their nuclear programme. So far only one site for a new nuclear power plant has been chosen. It will be in Croatia, near Zagreb. Originally the idea was to locate it on a small Adriatic island but local people were adamantly against it.

Many basic questions have to be answered before new nuclear power plants are constructed. At issue are the number and capacity to be built (3,000 to 10,000 MW has been mentioned by AD 2000), the technology to be used, the sources of financing, and other factors.

Many interests are at stake, which complicate the issues. Thus, rationality speaks in favour of standardising technology and equipment. On the other hand there is a desire to diversify supplies of nuclear fuel and to avoid dependence on any one source.

So far teams from France, Sweden, Canada and West Germany have been in Yugoslavia — some more than once — as well as from General Electric of the U.S. Toshiba, Kraftwerk Union and other companies. A Soviet team is also due.

The Yugoslavs will insist both on their experts having a say in the design of the plants and their industry supplying a large part of the equipment. This is not only to save scarce foreign exchange but also to gain expertise and to enable local manufacturers to produce equipment for both local needs and exports. Yugoslav companies already participate in the Cern nuclear power plant programme on a long-term contractual basis, by supplying steam separators and some other parts (this by the way enhances Soviet chances of winning contracts to sell reactors to Yugoslavia).

ECONOMY

Dollar falls slightly, gold gains \$6

LONDON, Jan. 27 (R) — The dollar eased in value while gold rose almost six dollars an ounce on European markets today because investors believe that an increase in U.S. interest rates is no longer imminent, dealers said.

The dollar had strengthened in recent days on expectations that interest rates would be raised soon to curb the growth in the amount of money in circulation in the United States.

But foreign exchange dealers said that remarks by Paul Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, the U.S. central bank, led to a slight decline today. Mr. Volcker said yesterday that a rise in the rate at which it provides money to banks was not imminent.

Dealers added that President Reagan's State of the Union Address contained few surprises and had little effect on the dollar.

The U.S. currency eased to

2.3099 West German marks in London, compared with 2.3128 at yesterday's close, and 228.12 Japanese yen as against 228.58.

In Frankfurt, the dollar was fixed sharply lower at 2.3090 marks, compared with 2.3395 yesterday, and dealers described trading as nervous at the 2.3175 level.

Gold meanwhile was being traded in London at \$384.50 an ounce, compared with \$378.62 yesterday, after being fixed at \$382.50 an ounce this morning.

Bullion dealers said the higher price for gold, which last week dipped to \$366.50 an ounce, its lowest level for more than two years, reflected the dollar's decline and the market's belief that U.S. interest rates have peaked for the moment.

They expected gold prices to rise further following the metal's recent ability to hold above the \$370 an ounce level.

Reagan offers Americans 'new federalism'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (R) — President Reagan has promised Americans he will lead them from recession to prosperity.

The President predicted "better, much better" times for the nation in his State of the Union Address to Congress last night. The centerpiece of the 42-minute speech was a radical proposal to increase the responsibilities of the 50 states and reduce federal control over their affairs.

The president's offer to the 50 states, which he called a "new federalism" involving a swap of social programmes and a cutback in the federal government's role, drew a mixed reception in Congress, mainly on partisan lines.

He proposed a plan, beginning during his last year in office in

1984, under which states would voluntarily take over 40 social programmes now financed by Washington including school lunches, education, transportation and community development.

The federal government would create a trust fund of \$28 billion a year from excise taxes and turn it over to the states to help them finance these 40 programmes.

In addition, Mr. Reagan said he would seek congressional approval of a plan under which the federal government in 1984 would assume responsibility for Medicaid, which finances health costs for poor Americans and is expected to cost \$19 billion in that year.

In return, the states would take over a major welfare programme for children and food stamps for

the poor, at an estimated cost of \$16 billion.

Senate Republican Leader Howard Baker applauded the "new federalism" and predicted that Congress would approve it.

But Mr. Thomas O'Neill, speaker of the House of Representatives and a leading opponent of President Reagan's plan to cut deeply into the social spending, said the house would not

be stampeded into approving it.

Mr. Reagan said the recession was the result of the policies of previous administrations and his plan would bring about a recovery in mid-1982.

Despite cuts of \$35 billion in social spending in 1982 and more to come, government expenditure on welfare programmes in the 1983 financial year would be more than double the amount spent only six years ago, he said.

Sony to market wallet-size T.V.

TOKYO, Jan. 27 (R) — Japan's Sony Corporation announced today it has developed a revolutionary flat television receiver which can be carried in a pocket or in a handbag and be watched anywhere at any time.

The company will start marketing the new black and white T.V. receiver, named the "FD-200," in Japan from later February for \$4,800 yen (\$240).

It employs a cathode ray tube only 16.5mm thick, which allows the entire receiver to be only 33mm thick.

The company said the T.V. receiver could operate off four different power sources — dry battery, an optional rechargeable battery, household power and car battery.

Western farmers saved by Communism

John Cherrington

LONDON — It must be a matter of deep concern to Marxists that the Communist bloc is the main support of capitalist agriculture. Were it not for the farm imports by the Soviet Union and certain other states paid for by Russian gold or Western credits, world food commodity markets would be in the deepest of depressions with production curbs the order of the day.

Not all Communist states are equally dependent on Western imports. Hungary is a net exporter and China probably imports no more than enough to offset the export of pigs in Hong Kong and the sale of a little rice to other countries. But then the Chinese are a special case. They are among the best farmers on earth, with an understanding second to none of how to grow things in unpromising surroundings. In China they claim to be supporting 11 people on every hectare of arable land; in the USSR, arable land supports only

0.8 of a person per hectare.

It is true that the Chinese live on pretty modest diets by Western standards, and no doubt they would like to have more to eat. But the success of Chinese farming in feeding a billion people should never be under-rated.

A comparison between the Soviet Union and the EEC is most interesting. Populations are about the same, but there the similarity ends. The Community has an availability of 120 million tonnes of cereals or its equivalent — just under half a tonne per person.

This supplies not only farinaceous food but a fair proportion of meat and milk as well.

The USSR has available, including imports, around 220 million tonnes of grain or 0.8 of a tonne per person for all requirements including animal feed. Yet the annual consumption of meat products is only 57 kilos per head against 89 kilos in the Community.

This underlines the basic inefficiency in production terms of Soviet livestock farming and is well reflected in comparisons of milk production. In the EEC 24.8 million cows produced 111 million tonnes of milk. In the Soviet Union 43 million cows produced 90 million tonnes, representing a yield per cow of just about half the EEC figure.

Not is the beef production of the Soviet herd comparable with that of the EEC. The total EEC herd amounts to 77 million head, and that of the USSR 115 million head. The EEC produces a total of 8.4 million tonnes of beef against the peak Soviet output to date of 7.1 million tonnes in 1978.

The U.S. herd is about the same as that of Soviet Union, yet it produces 11 million tonnes of beef, a proportion equivalent to that in the EEC.

Soviet meat output per million pigs is about two-thirds of the output of the U.S. and West Germany, a typical EEC country.

Soviet wheat yields are notoriously unstable and normally equal only about 75 per cent of output per hectare in Canada and the U.S. which have rather similar climates and soil types. Even so, the USSR is the world's single largest wheat producer, responsible for between a fifth and a quarter of the global harvest.

The situation in Eastern Europe shows rather better yields per hectare and per unit of livestock. But in no case, except that of Hungary, do they approach those of the EEC. In Poland, yields per cow are among the lowest and meat production in relation to feed im-

ports is on a par with the USSR.

Most Hungarian farming is compulsorily co-operative like the Russian kolkhozes. But there are two differences. Much of the pig and poultry production in Hungary is in private hands and the Hungarians have ploughed up land which for centuries had been used for cattle grazing, thus liberating a store of fertility which will last for years.

It would be simplistic to blame the defects of Eastern bloc farming on Communism alone. There are countries where yields are very low, notably Argentina, where they could have been much higher but have been restricted for years by government action or inaction in the sphere of taxes and prices.

It would also be naive to take as absolute truth all the statistics on which this article is based, although they come from the U.N.'s Food and Agriculture Authority for the most part. The populations on the land in all the eastern bloc countries are very much larger than they are in the West. Undoubtedly, the rural sector will look after its own food needs before supplying the towns, there would be a major incentive to understate actual production so that a surplus could go safely to a black market or be consumed at home. In this connection, the estimate of Soviet cereal waste equivalent to 30 million tonnes, or 15 per cent, could well conceal substantial diversion.

There is no doubt at all that the Eastern bloc is as well aware of the latest techniques in food production as anyone in the West, particularly the academic circles. What I did notice on my visit to Russia many years ago was that the application of modern methods did not go far beyond the colleges and institutes.

Those responsible for the EEC's Common Agricultural Policy and the rest of world commercial farming must hope this situation prevails for a long time if not for ever.

— Financial Times news feature

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON, Jan. 27 (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at the midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets today.

One sterling	1.8748/58	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.1953/56	Canadian dollars
	2.3080/90	West German marks
	2.5280/5310	Dutch guilders
	1.8495/8510	Swiss francs
	39.23/26	Belgian francs
	5.8700/30	French francs
	1236.30/1237.50	Italian lire
	228.05/20	Japanese yen
	5.6580/6600	Swedish crowns
	5.8990/9010	Norwegian crowns
	7.5660/85	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	384.00/385.00	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON, Jan. 27 (R) — Gold shares were firm but elsewhere the market was only narrowly higher, dealers said. At 1500 GMT the F.T. index was up 1.8 to 570.7.

Gold shares were as much as \$3 higher, as in Amgold, after the bullion price rose above \$380 but equities generally failed to hold opening rises. Bowater, Blue Circle, Distillers, Tubes and Vickers added between 4p and 6p and in mining financials RTZ and Cons gold firmed 17p and 13p respectively, though on small turnover.

North Americans were usually lower where traded. Government bonds saw gains of 1/8%, but trading was quiet as operators awaited the reaction of New York markets to President Reagan's State of the Union Address.

JORDAN TELEVISION FOR THURSDAY

CHANNEL 3

4:30	Koran
4:45	Cartoons
5:10	Children's Programme
7:00	Programme Preview
7:10	Local Competition Programme
8:00	News in Arabic
8:30	Arabic Series
9:30	Documentary
10:20	Arabic Play
11:00	News Summary

CHANNEL 6

6:00	French Programme
7:00	News in French
7:30	News in Hebrew
8:30	Are You Being Served
9:00	Movie of the Week: "Sophia Loren — Her Own Story"
10:00	News in English
10:15	Movie of the Week continuation

FOR FRIDAY

CHANNEL 3

10:00	Koran
10:20	Children's programme
11:00	Religious programme
12:50	Forest Ranger
13:45	Soccer
14:15	Play Guhar
15:00	CHIPS
17:30	Science and Life
18:00	Western Theatre
18:30	Feature Film
19:30	Religious Programme
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Arabic Series
21:30	Local Variety Programme
22:00	Arabic series
23:00	News in Arabic

CHANNEL 6

6:00	French Programme
7:00	News in French
7:30	News in Hebrew
8:30	Mary Tyler-Moore Show
9:10	I remember Nelson
10:00	News in English
10:15	Flamenco Road

RADIO JORDAN 855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM FOR THURSDAY

7:00	Sign on
7:01	Morning Show
7:30	News Bulletin
7:40	Morning Show

10:00	News Summary
10:03	Pop Session
11:00	Signing off
12:00	News Headlines
12:03	Pop Session
13:00	News Summary
13:03	Pop Session
14:00	News
14:10	Instrumentals
14:30	Now Music
15:00	Concert Hour
16:00	News Summary
16:03	Instrumentals
16:30	Old Favourites
17:00	Special Feature
17:30	Pop Session
18:00	News Summary
18:03	French way of Life
18:30	World of Arabian Music
19:00	News Desk
19:30	Musical
20:30	Evening Show
21:00	News Summary
21:03	Evening Show
22:00	Close down

FOR FRIDAY

7:00	Sign on
7:01	Morning Show
7:30	News Bulletin
7:40	Morning Show
10:00	News Summary
10:03	Pop Session
11:00	Listeners' Choice
12:00	News Headlines
12:03	Friday Special
13:00	News Summary
13:03	Pop Session
14:00	News
14:10	Instrumentals
14:30	In Concert
15:00	Concert Hour
16:00	News Summary
16:03	Instrumentals
16:30	Old Favourites
17:00	Pop Session
18:00	News Summary
18:30	Top Twenty
19:00	News Desk
19:30	Country Music
20:30	Over a Cup of Tea
21:00	Jazz Hour
22:00	Close down

BBC WORLD SERVICE FOR THURSDAY AND FRIDAY

639, 720, 1413 KHz

GMT	04:00	Newsdesk
	04:30	Classical Record Review
	04:45	Financial News
	04:55	Reflections
	05:00	World News: 24 Hours News Summary
	05:30	Twentieth Century-Fox Folk
	05:45	The World Today
	06:00	Newsdesk
	06:30	Nature Notebook
	06:40	The Farming World

07:00	World News: 24 Hours
07:30	News Summary
07:45	Marching and Waltzing
08:00	World News: Reflections
08:15	Golden Treasury
08:30	John Peel
09:00	World News: British Press Review
09:15	The World Today
09:30	Financial News
09:40	Look Ahead
09:45	Rock Salad
10:15	Ploughman of the Moon
10:30	Just a Minute
11:00	World News: News about Britain
11:15	Is Sin Out of Date?
11:30	Assignment
12:00	Radio Newswel
12:15	Top Twenty
12:45	Sports Round-up
13:00	World News: 24 Hours
13:30	News Summary
13:45	Network U.K.
13:55	The Pleasure's Yours
14:30	Discovery 15:00
15:00	Radio Newswel
15:15	Outlook
16:00	World News: Commentary
16:15	Assignment
16:45	The World Today
17:00	World News: Meridian
17:40	Waveguide
17:45	Sports Round-up
18:00	World News: News about Britain
18:15	Radio Newswel
18:30	Animal, Vegetable or Mineral?
19:00	Outlook: News Summary
19:30	Stock Market Report
19:45	Look Ahead
19:50	Report on Religion
20:00	World News: 24 Hours
20:30	A Jolly Good Show
21:15	Uster Newsletter
21:30	In the Meantime
21:30	Business Matters
22:00	World News: 22:00
22:00	The World Today
22:25	Book Choice
22:30	Financial News, Reflections
22:45	Sports Round-up
23:00	World News: Commentary
23:15	Merchant Navy Programme
23:30	Meridian

FOR FRIDAY

07:00	World News: 24 Hours
07:30	News Summary
07:45	Marching and Waltzing
08:00	World News: Reflections
08:15	Golden Treasury
08:30	John Peel
09:00	World News: British Press Review
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23:30	Meridian

AMMAN AIRPORT

NOTE: The following airport arrivals and departures are provided to the Jordan Times by the Alia information department at Amman Airport, Tel. 92205-6. They should always be verified by phone before the arrival or departure of the flight.

FOR THURSDAY

ARRIVALS:	
8:00	Cairo (EAI)
8:45	Agaba
9:40	Dubai, Abu Dhabi
9:45	Cairo
10:00	Dhahran
10:00	Beirut
10:10	Jeddah, Medina (SV)
10:35	Tripoli
10:45	Tripoli, Tunis
11:15	Houston, N. York Vienna
12:30	Kuwait (KAC)
17:30	Paris
17:35	Brussels, Geneva
17:40	Madrid, Athens
17:45	Frankfurt

9:30	Jeddah
9:40	Dhahran
9:45	Kuwait
9:45	Cairo
9:50	Ras Al Khaimah, Dubai
10:00	Doha, Bahrain
10:00	Beirut
10:25	Kuwait (AFI)
11:05	Riyadh (SV)
15:30	Kuwait (KAC)
16:30	Cairo
16:55	Agaba
17:00	Athens
17:00	London (BA)
17:30	London
17:45	New York, Vienna
18:00	Cairo
18:15	Amsterdam, Beirut (KLM)
18:35	Rome
20:30	Frankfurt (LH)
20:30	Beirut (MEA)
21:55	Beirut
01:00	Baghdad
02:45	Baghdad

FOR FRIDAY

3:15	Budapest
3:30	Cairo
6:15	Frankfurt (LH)
6:30	Damascus
6:45	Beirut
7:00	Agaba
9:00	Cairo (EAI)
9:25	Beirut (MEA)
10:30	Rome
11:30	Amsterdam, New York
11:45	Athens
11:25	Madrid, Casablanca
11:30	Cairo
11:45	Geneva, Brussels
11:45	Geneva, Zurich (SR)
12:00	Paris, London
12:15	Riyadh (SV)
13:00	Cairo
15:00	Agaba
16:30	Kuwait (KAC)
18:30	Beirut
19:00	Kuwait
20:15	Baghdad
20:30	Abu Dhabi, Dubai
22:45	Baghdad

SPORTS

Man who beat Ali looks to the future

TORONTO, Jan. 27 (A.P.) — Trevor Berbick's life has changed since he wrote what is expected to be the final chapter in the boxing career of Muhammad Ali.

"Look, I'm getting calls from every boxer in the United States now," says Berbick, who won a unanimous decision over the defending world heavyweight boxing champion last December in the Bahamas.

"I'm a big name now and that means big money for anyone who fights me."

The Canadian and Commonwealth heavyweight champion from Halifax, here recently for one of his many lucrative promotional appearances — the opening of a downtown restaurant — finds his foray into real estate is booming as well.

"I'm doing very well in real estate," said the 28-year-old native

of Jamaica as he sipped champagne. "It's a buyers' market right now and I'm buying here in Canada and in the Caribbean. Things are going great."

Berbick says his next payday will be a big one. "I intend to make at least \$1m for my next fight, \$2m if possible," he said.

He's hoping the next bout is against Mike Weaver, the World Boxing Association champion, with Las Vegas, Jamaica and Zimbabwe mentioned as possible sites. Preliminary discussions have been held between the two camps concerning a possible March bout.

But despite his emergence on the world boxing scene, Berbick says he doesn't plan on turning his back on the Canadian and Commonwealth scene.

"I'll defend my title next month in Nanaimo, British Columbia," he said. "Don't forget, I'm a Can-

adian and even have the same initials as the other great Canadian who was champion — Tommy Burns."

While Berbick did not say who he would defend his title against, it's expected to be Gord Racette of Vancouver.

The Canadian Professional Boxing Association has set Feb. 28 as the deadline for Berbick to defend his title.

Although he outclassed Ali, Berbick feels Ali could still stop several current heavyweight contenders.

He said the main secret in defeating Ali was being able to slip away quickly when Ali attempted to tie him up to gain some rest.

"The average guy would let him hold on, but I was able to slip away and he got tired," Berbick said.

U.S. basketball roundup

Bucks edges Lakers 96-94

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (A.P.) — Sidney Moncrief, even when guarded by the National Basketball Association's (NBA) most acclaimed magician, has a few tricks of his own.

With only seconds left in the game and Los Angeles and Milwaukee tied 94-94, the Bucks guard drove the lane past a surprised "Magic" Johnson and Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, to drop in the winning basket at the buzzer for a 96-94 victory last night.

"Moncrief is a great player. He took it hard to the basket," said Lakers coach Pat Riley. "Moncrief got by Magic very quickly."

But Johnson believes he shouldn't take all the blame for the basket that lost the game for Los Angeles.

"I was always taught to make the guy go to the middle, that's where you get help," he said. "I could have played him tighter but the help wasn't there. Everybody has to help out. He made a nice move but nobody should be able to drive down the middle."

In other NBA games, Dallas edged Atlanta 90-88, Washington tripped Chicago 94-84, San Antonio defeated Philadelphia 103-95, Houston trimmed Indiana 104-94 and New Jersey outscored Utah 138-129 in overtime.

The Lakers missed four of six free throws in the final minutes to give Milwaukee the final chance to win after Los Angeles guard Norm Nixon tied the game with two free shots with seven seconds remaining.

Marques Johnson led all scorers with 32 points for the Bucks, while Moncrief added 20. Jamaal Wilkes led the Lakers with 18 points, and Abdul-Jabbar and Johnson had 16 each.

Bullets 94, Bulls 84

Washington won its seventh straight game as

Greg Ballard scored 20 points and guard John Lucas turned in a gutsy performance after being injured in an auto accident earlier in the day.

Lucas, who admitted last week that cocaine use had hampered his performance and caused him to behave erratically, scored nine points and handed out eight assists while playing with five stitches in his eyelid and seven in his knee.

"I owed it to my teammates to be here," said Lucas. Chicago, which had averaged 119 points while winning its last three games, was led by Artis Gilmore with 26 points.

Spurs 103, 76ers 95

NBA scoring leader George Gervin netted 36 points and reserve guard Mike Bratz keyed a fourth-quarter rally that carried San Antonio over Philadelphia.

The Spurs never led in the first half, but they came back to tie the score at 77. Bratz then hit seven of San Antonio's next nine points during a 13-4 spurt that put the Spurs ahead 90-81 with 5:40 to go.

Nets 138, Jazz 129

Buck Williams scored a career-high 29 points and Ray Williams added 27 as New Jersey jumped out of sole possession of the Atlantic Division cellar.

Ray Williams scored six points in overtime and Buck added four as the Nets controlled the extra period after Albert King hit a three-point goal at the buzzer to tie the game at 117 at the end of regulation.

New Jersey is now tied with New York at 19-23 in the Atlantic Division, while Utah fell into a last-place tie with Dallas in the Midwest, both at 13-28.

Palmer to build golf course in China

ORLANDO, Florida, Jan. 27 (A.P.) — Arnold Palmer says he plans to build a golf course in China later this year, which he says will be the first golf course in mainland China.

The Orlando sentinel star reported today that his firm, Arnold Palmer Course Design Co., will hire some 4,000 Chinese to help build the course in Canton, China.

The golf pro said he's hoping the course will be finished by October.

Tanner, Connors clear round 1 in U.S. indoor tennis meet

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27 (R) — Defending champion Roscoe Tanner had his hands full last night before taking a 6-2, 4-6, 7-5, first round victory over Dick Stockton in the \$300,000 U.S. indoor tennis championships.

Tanner's opponent in last year's final, seventh-seeded Wojtek Fibak of Poland was beaten by Peter Rennert 6-4, 6-7, 6-4. For Rennert, injured for much of last

year, it was his fifth singles victory in his last eight tournaments.

Second seeded Jimmy Connors eliminated Thierry Tulasne of France 7-5, 6-2.

Vitas Gerulaitis, seeded third, won his first-round match, beating Sammy Giammalva 6-3, 6-1.

In other first-round matches, John Sadri beat Tom Gullickson 4-6, 7-6, 6-2, and Andres Gomez of Ecuador beat John Lloyd of Britain 6-4, 6-3.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

1981 by Chicago Tribune

What action do you take?

Q.1—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠KQ75 ♠AK843 ♠92 ♠A5
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♣ Pass Pass 1 ♣
Pass Pass 2 ♣ Pass
What action do you take?

Q.2—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠K72 ♠62 ♠82 ♠J109865
The bidding has proceeded:
West North East South
1 ♣ Pass 1 NT Pass
Pass Dble Pass 2 ♣
Pass 2 ♣ Pass ?
What do you bid now?

Q.3—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠AJ1076 ♠98754 ♠105 ♠7
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South
1 ♣ 1 ♣ ?
What do you bid now?

Q.4—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠Q103 ♠AQ9763 ♠QJ3 ♠K
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♣ Pass 2 ♣ Pass
2 ♣ Pass 3 ♣ Pass
What action do you take?

Q.5—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠AQ10762 ♠832 ♠8 ♠AK8
Your right-hand opponent opens the bidding with one diamond. What action do you take?

Q.6—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠Q76 ♠A9873 ♠KQ10 ♠J7
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♣ Pass 1 ♣ Pass
2 ♣ Pass ?
What do you bid now?

Look for answers on Sunday

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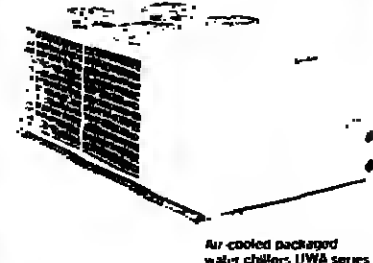
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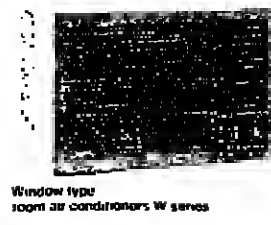
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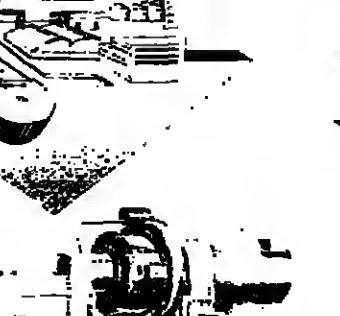
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IT COULD 'AVE BEEN ME

DART'S MATCH TONIGHT, PET?

YES, PET

WORLD

Gromyko warns U.S. to stop meddling with Polish affairs

GENEVA, Jan. 27 (R) — Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko said today he warned the United States to stop "interference" in Polish internal affairs during his day-long meeting yesterday with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig.

Mr. Gromyko, in an airport statement before leaving for East Germany, said Mr. Haig had "touched upon" the question of Poland but that the Soviet Union would not discuss Polish internal affairs with anyone — and that includes the United States of America.

Mr. Haig told a press conference yesterday that his talks with the veteran Soviet foreign minister were held under "a long and dark shadow" cast by the Polish crisis.

Although Mr. Gromyko said prior to the meeting and again today that the Soviet Union would

not discuss Poland, Mr. Haig said there had been a "two-sided discussion" of the issue.

Mr. Gromyko also told reporters that the Soviet Union was ready for negotiations to limit strategic nuclear weapons although the United States, he said, was "found to be unprepared."

Linking the negotiations to an easing of the Polish crisis, Mr. Haig said yesterday Washington would be ready to open the talks "when conditions permit."

The Soviet foreign minister said the talks yesterday dealt with a broad range of questions, including the Middle East, a topic that was not mentioned by Mr. Haig.

Mr. Gromyko said the talks included discussion of current negotiations on limiting medium-range missiles in Europe but disclosed that the United States and the Soviet Union remained in disagreement on "principle."

This apparently was a reference to the fact that the two sides are at odds on what kinds of weapons to include in the negotiations.

Mr. Gromyko appeared friendly as he met reporters at the airport. When, after he had read a prepared statement, he was asked if the world was in a new cold war, he replied, "not all is lost yet."

In a strongly worded statement on Poland, Mr. Gromyko said: "It was resolutely declared by the Soviet side that the United States must end all interference in the domestic affairs of Poland, which it has been carrying out in various forms for a lengthy period of time."

He said he had emphasized that the United States had no right to interfere in measures being carried out by the Polish leadership. "It goes without saying that the Soviet Union does not intend to discuss the domestic Polish affairs with anyone, and that includes the United States of America," he declared.

He said a solution to the problem of U.S. and Soviet strategic weapons was "awaited by the people."

"The entire responsibility for the consequences of such a line of policy in blocking a solution solely rests with the administration of the United States, a responsibility which they cannot escape," Mr. Gromyko added.

He said the Soviet Union was prepared for new arms negotiations.

The meeting between Mr. Haig and Mr. Gromyko was their second in four months. Although no further meeting was set, Mr. Haig said one would be easy to arrange.



The World Airways DC-10 jetliner lies in shallow water after skidding off the runway Saturday (A.P. wirephoto)

2 reported missing in DC-10 skid

BOSTON, Jan. 27 (R) — Two passengers believed to be aboard the World Airways DC-10 that slid into Boston Harbour on Saturday have been reported missing.

Until yesterday, everyone on the plane had been presumed saved.

World Airways Vice-President Edward Ringo told a press conference that the two passengers were not among the 208 people who escaped the crash.

Mr. Ringo said divers were searching the harbour for the two, who were identified as Walter Metcalfe, aged about 70, and his son, Leo, about 40, both from Dedham, Massachusetts.

The men's family had reported them missing and a computer check showed that their luggage was aboard the plane.

There was immediate speculation that the men, who had seats in the mid-section of the plane, may have suffered shock in the icy harbour water.

The National Transportation Safety board is investigating the cause of the accident.

Turkish police nab most-wanted rebel

ANKARA, Jan. 27 (R) — Turkish security forces have detained one of the country's most wanted left-wing extremists who is accused of involvement in a series of killings and bombings in the last 10 years, security officials said today.

They said Garbis Altinoglu was captured with 31 other members of the Turkish Communist Party-Marxist Leninist (TKP-ML) movement in recent operations in Istanbul.

Mr. Altinoglu was first picked up in 1972 in connection with the killing of another left-winger whose dismembered body was found in a trunk. He was freed as part of a general amnesty in 1974.

The officials said he returned to underground activity and established a number of left-wing cells in the southeast of Turkey in the late 1970s, when factional violence claimed thousands of lives.

250 killed, thousands homeless in Peru floods

LIMA, Jan. 27 (R) — The Peruvian government yesterday flew food, clothing and medicine to jungle towns where the worst floods for years have killed an estimated 250 people and made thousands homeless.

Civil defence officials said air force relief planes left for the Uchiza and Tingo Maria districts, 650 kilometres northeast of Lima, which were devastated by torrents of water, mud and rocks.

Dozens of homes were swept away when rivers burst their banks, while other dwellings were buried under landslides brought down by the summer rains.

The officials said 200 people were reported killed and 600 families homeless in Uchiza, where a river broke through a dike and thundered 30 kilometres down a valley.

Army helicopters were trying to rescue survivors isolated on rocky outcrops or stranded on rooftops.

Concern over future marks Indian Republic Day

NEW DELHI, Jan. 27 (A.P.) — India marked its 32nd anniversary as a republic with soul-searching over whether that republic can continue to withstand the breakdown of public order and morality.

The head of state, President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, joined others who have voiced concern about widespread violence and corruption in this country of nearly 700 million people.

"Unless we take immediate action to arrest the disregard of moral values in public life, people's faith in our political system will be undermined, with consequences which are too frightening to contemplate," President Reddy said in a nationwide broadcast.

Griffith Jain, chief editor of the Times of India newspaper, put it this way in a Republic Day article:

"We are close to becoming another banana republic — a land without the law where life is brutish and short ... politicians as a class have become a byword for venality, corruption and incompetence."

Republic Day, the anniversary of India's constitution of Jan. 26, 1950 was celebrated yesterday in New Delhi with a military parade

that had as its chief guests a king and queen — Juan Carlos and Sofia of Spain. Elsewhere, state officials reviewed troops and home guards.

S. Nihal Singh, chief editor of the Indian Express newspapers, said in an article on the anniversary of the republic that India is witnessing a collapse of political morality.

"It is no longer a mere question of a parliamentary or presidential form of government meeting our needs best, but whether any system will lead to salvation, given the standards of corruption and chicanery our politicians have set," Mr. Singh wrote.

The holiday was preceded by a crescendo of statements and articles voicing similar concerns.

B.K. Nehru, former ambassador to Washington, said in a widely-published December speech that "corruption has spread to every part of the governmental apparatus. The record in office of no political party is better than of any other ... an uncomfortably large number of politicians and ministers are corrupt, corruption is universal in the lower ranks of the public services, it has affected the middle ranks as well and is now infecting the apex of our administrative structure ..."

"Why have we degenerated in one single generation from being an honest society into a dishonest one?" asked Mr. Nehru, who is the uncle of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Irishman who helped Soviet spy escape found dead

LONDON, Jan. 27 (A.P.) — Sean Bourke, the Irishman who helped a Soviet spy escape from a London jail in 1966 and later wrote a book about the episode has died at the age of 47.

British press reports said Mr. Bourke was found dead yesterday in the mobile home in the small coastal town of Kilkree, western Ireland, where he had been living for the past year.

The cause of death was not

known immediately.

Mr. Bourke met Soviet spy George Blake in Wormwood Scrubs Prison while serving a seven-year sentence for sending a bomb through the mails to a policeman.

After completing his sentence, he was accused by the British government of engineering the escape of the spy, who was serving a 42-year prison term. Both men fled to Moscow.

In the Soviet capital, Mr. Bourke was a KGB guest and lived in a fashionable apartment for 18 months before returning to Ireland unexpectedly in 1968. The Irish high court rejected a bid to have him extradited to Britain in connection with Mr. Blake's escape.

He later wrote a book — The Springing of George Blake — dealing with the escape and his life in Moscow for which he received

nearly £40,000 pounds. The book was translated into several languages and made into a film.

At the time of his death, Mr. Bourke was working on another book dealing with the psychological aspects of long-term imprisonment.

Mr. Bourke was not married but had a daughter by a British nurse he met in Dublin. Two of his five brothers are civil servants in Britain.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

110 die in Algerian train crash...

PARIS, Jan. 27 (R) — A train crashed on the Algiers-Oran line early today, killing at least 110 people and injuring several hundred, the official Algerian news agency (APS) said. Prime Minister Mohammed Benahmed Abdelghani had gone to the scene of the crash to evaluate the situation and supervise rescue teams sifting through the wreckage, APS said. The train was derailed near the village of Beni-Helouane, 110 kilometres west of Algiers, early this morning. Dozens of ambulances were ferrying the injured to hospitals in the nearby town of Miliana, Bleda and Medea, APS said. The cause of the accident, the worst train crash in Algeria since independence from France in 1962, is not yet known. President Chadli Bendjedid had sent message of sympathy to the families of the victims, APS added.

...as train collision claims 66 in India

NEW DELHI, Jan. 27 (R) — Sixty-six people were killed and a large number injured today when a Delhi-bound passenger express crashed head-on into a goods train in thick fog on the outskirts of the northern city of Agra. The Press Trust of India reported from Agra that rescue workers had recovered 57 bodies. It said the drivers of both trains were reported safe. In the first 11 months of last year 538 people were killed in India in rail accidents, according to government figures. The worst was last June when a train plunged into a river in northern Bihar State killing at least 270 people.

'Orly' explodes another Paris bomb

PARIS, Jan. 27 (R) — A bomb exploded in a bank in central Paris last night, causing damage to the building but no casualties, police said. The Armenian group 'Orly' had claimed responsibility for the attack, they added. Last week Orly said it had planned a bomb which caused considerable damage to Air France premises in West Paris. The group said it was campaigning for political prisoner status for Armenian guerrillas awaiting trial for storming a Turkish consulate in Paris last September.

Mrs. Presley pulls up husband's agent

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27 (R) — Priscilla Presley, former wife of Elvis Presley, has alleged in a petition that the rock star's manager, Col. Tom Parker, negotiated a record contract in which he received more money than the late singer. The petition alleged that Col. Parker failed to reveal all the details of Mr. Presley's contracts and owed the singer's estate more than \$5 million. The record contract was negotiated in March 1973, the petition said without giving the amounts involved. "We are trying to discover these amounts from Col. Parker," said San Francisco lawyer Charles Breyer. Mrs. Presley is one of three co-executors of the Presley estate and the sole heir is the singer's 14-year-old daughter, Lisa Marie Presley. The petition alleged that Col. Parker was never licensed in California as a talent agent as required by state law. Hollywood theatrical agents estimate that Mr. Presley earned more than \$200 million from 1955, when Col. Parker became his manager, until he died 22 years later. Col. Parker, who lives in Palm Springs, California, was not immediately available to comment on the petition.

27 violent killings in Naples in 1982

NAPLES, Jan. 27 (R) — Four men died violently here yesterday, bringing to 27 the number of killings in the Naples area this year, police said. Earlier, an unnamed man was found shot dead on the outskirts of the city and a caller to the daily Il Mattino said he had been killed for membership of the Camorra or Mafia gang headed by imprisoned boss Raffaele Cutolo. During the morning the bullet-riddled and battered corpse of Pasquale Baiano, 32, who had been missing since Monday, was dumped on a road out of town. Police said he was believed to be involved in drug and extortion rackets. In Acerra, on the Bay of Naples, Armando di Gennaro, 27, wanted for gangland activities, was killed by gunfire and a companion was wounded as they drove through the main square. And in the city itself, Sante Menna, 43, killed his brother Antonio, 49, with a volley of pistol shots after a family argument, police said. Last year 234 people died as result of city violence.

Romanian exile escapes booby-trap bomb

DUESSELDORF, Jan. 27 (R) — A Romanian exile escaped injury last night when a booby-trap bomb exploded under his car in a Duesseldorf suburb, police said. The man, named only as Rudolf B., aged 48, was driving his car from a parking space outside his home when the bomb detonated. Public Prosecutor Justen Ruhland said. He managed to get out of his car before it burst into flames touching off a second explosion which shattered windows nearby. Mr. Ruhland said he could not rule out a political motive for the attack, though the man had not been politically active since arriving in West Germany in 1958. The attack came only a week after three Yugoslav exiles, all ethnic Albanians, were shot dead at Heilbronn, in southern Germany. Police described that killing as almost certainly political.

U.S. police move to crack 'slave ring'

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 27 (R) — Police raided homes in the exclusive Beverly Hills area yesterday to crack what they alleged was a slave ring in which Indonesians were smuggled into the United States and sold as servants. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) special agent Edgar Best told a news conference an 11-month investigation had showed that at least 25 men and five women had been sold for between \$1,500 and \$3,000 each. The Indonesians were forced to stay with their "owners" in Beverly Hills — sometimes known as millionaires' town because of its rows of mansions — and other parts of Los Angeles for two years, Mr. Best said. He would not give details of the investigation, which he said was still going on. But an FBI spokesman said 12 people were served with subpoenas to appear before a federal grand jury, which will hear evidence and decide whether charges should be brought.

Sentencing postponed in Abscam scandal

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (R) — A judge has postponed sentencing of Sen. Harrison Williams for his role in the Abscam political corruption scandal after he entered hospital for an emergency operation. Sen. Williams could receive up to 15 years in jail. In the Abscam scheme undercover agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation posed as representatives of a mythical Arab sheikh offering bribes to politicians for favours. A hospital spokesman said the senator could be released from hospital later this week.

The Weekend Crossword

SPOOKED
By Ralph G. Beaman

(formerly The New York Herald Tribune Crossword)
Edited by Herb Excesson

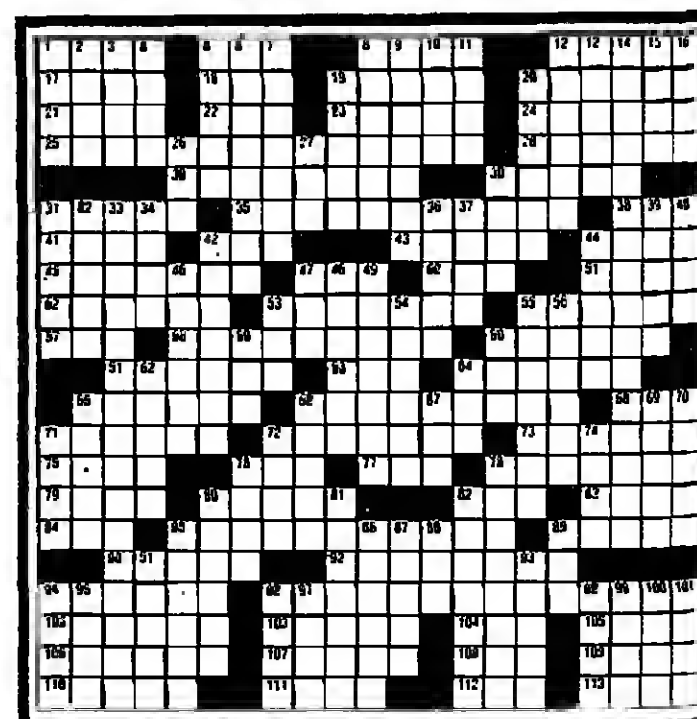
- ACROSS
- Enlaid for a new batch
 - Audit man
 - 104
 - Newly brewed:
 - Facility
 - 16 — langa
 - 18 — langa
 - 19 Swiss city var.
 - 20 Corn or eye
 - 21 Top
 - 22 Once named
 - 23 Overdone nut
 - 24 Soporific
 - 25 Electrical
 - 26 Weighing of a kind
 - 28 United
 - 29 Venison
 - 30 Material for hosiery
 - 31 Old logies
 - 35 Empty liquor bottle
 - 36 Bill
 - 37 Rubber trees
 - 42 Code click
 - 43 Radiation
 - 44 — que aon
 - 45 Flexible
 - 47 Mungrel
 - 50 Overhead
 - 51 Certain pro-
 - 52 Antineoplastic
 - 53 Mine find
 - 54 Cattle up
 - 57 Concert place:
 - 58 Actor's glue
 - 60 Series
 - 61 Goes on stage
 - 63 Edge
 - 64 " — Dallas"
 - 65 Addison's
 - 66 Grove item
 - 68 Certain degree
 - 71 Recorder
 - 72 Simulacrum
 - 73 — at a time
 - 75 Was in debt
 - 76 Lie, mess.
 - 77 Fresh
 - 78 Vintage small
 - 79 Extremely
 - 80 Prepares
 - 81 Potent ending
 - 82 Apies
 - 83 Alt.
 - 84 Bible
 - 85 Actor's glue
 - 86 Series
 - 87 Goes on stage
 - 89 Owns Ger.
 - 90 Intel
 - 92 Holocaust
 - 93 Charles at st.
 - 94 Expedition
 - 95 Of a kind
 - 96 12 M. is 8 A.M. at times
 - 102 Chemical compounds
 - 103 Horse opera
 - 104 Four-in-hand
 - 105 Later —
 - 106 New
 - 107 Allowances for waste
 - 108 Potent ending
 - 109 Element
 - 110 Glorify
 - 111 Possessive
 - 112 Opposite
 - 113 Pull

- DOWN
- Harrel
 - 2 Ts — his own
 - School for
 - 4 Hammer head
 - 5 Pique
 - 6 Future doctor, for short
 - 7 "I've Got"
 - 8 Tourist
 - 9 Sea soup
 - 10 Letter comb. form for 80D
 - 11 Hole
 - 12 More
 - 13 "I'll do it"
 - 14 Scary plane
 - 15 Counterpane
 - 16 Pump or luge
 - 19 Uncovered
 - 20 Haunted house
 - 21 Feature
 - 22 Football scores: abbr.
 - 27 — "Yankee"
 - 28 Double bluff
 - 30 Country and
 - 31 Songs for two
 - 32 State's partner
 - 33 Place for underfables
 - 34 Bone comb. form for 80D
 - 35 Angle iron
 - 37 Voodoo pin-
 - 38 Cation, of
 - 39 Poker stakes
 - 40 Myerson or
 - 41 Trunks
 - 42 Drives off
 - 44 Lot
 - 45 Sed canopy
 - 47 102
 - 48 Like pristine forests
 - 49 Schedule
 - 53 Mama's little
 - 54 Gang fight
 - 55 Make a smooth
 - 56 Year of yore
 - 58 Wrath
 - 60 From — Z
 - 62 Sealant
 - 64 Aesthet.
 - 65 Planted
 - 66 Saprophy sign
 - 67 Seal
 - 68 Aunt Fr.
 - 70 Green leg
 - 71 Bright star
 - 72 Wet god
 - 74 Necessities
 - 75 Come to see
 - 76 Of farming
 - 78 Messiah, to many
 - 81 Pullover, s.p.
 - 82 Dried blood
 - 83 pigment
 - 85 Bridge expert
 - 86 Charles at st.
 - 87 Frosters
 - 88 Year of yore
 - 89 Navy man: abbr.
 - 91 Time
 - 92 City in Central Africa
 - 94 European free
 - 95 Sealant
 - 96 Uninvited person
 - 97 Uncommon
 - 98 Dim
 - 99 Pale bones
 - 100 Halitosis
 - 101 Sealant
 - 102 Sealant

Diagramless

18 X 18, by Stephen Charles

- ACROSS
- Impetuously
 - Remarkable thing
 - Medieval works about animals
 - 15 — out
 - 16 — out
 - 17 UN worker
 - 18 Reflections
 - 19 Home entertainment
 - 22 Uninvited person
 - 23 Intile character
 - 24 More withered
 - 25 German
 - 27 Reminded, in printing
 - 28 Went very fast
 - 30 Caroled
 - 31 Salt drink
 - 32 Spectral
 - 33 "Nema" —
 - 35 Dismantled
 - 36 Exotic flowers
 - 38 Serve food
 - 39 Cream of the crop
 - 40 Rod of baseball
 - 41 Like fish
 - 42 Refuting to a crown
 - 44 Have a go — try some
 - 45 Claret vestment
 - 46 Lock of hair
 - 48 — de-lance
 - 50 Slain
 - 52 Rape
 - 53 Highway division
 - 57 Track cars
 - 58 Kind of pneumonitis
 - 59 On and of
 - 60 Cash register
 - 61 Ring-up
 - 62 Come in an agreement
 - 63 Deal
 - 64 Think
 - 65 Pale bones
 - 66 Dated it
 - 67 Like some grapes
 - 68 Canopy over a bed
 - 69 Certain para
 - 70 Thirty: Pl.
 - 71 Author Lager-
 - 72 Spoken
 - 73 Fiber plant
 - 74 Traces
 - 75 Dither drug
 - 76 Give tempo-
 - 77 Take it easy
 - 78 Fragrant
 - 79 That girl



1. In the dark, senseless sentence has this puzzled puzzle stick.
2. Why ever saluted scarecrow and proceeded to dig up and eat newly planted corn grains.
3. Fend off loaves? Not fundamental to mado meal.
4. Grave trapper spots bold heaver in old inn.

CRYPTOGRAMS

- CHI SEYNE CHYN E SENNNN REYN IF 1RH
AUGH BEY ARF IHYN RUB. —By India M. Sports
- BOJOFAT SIGHT CE FIX MCIX CE BGML ATIM
IX XGMMGES JKTMMML-ILNKE ACKS! —By Barbara J. Regt
- BIC ECHO WRZU RZU ACHFYV RYWTXRRO
AHCSCHE BY INEC FYV HCSCHNCJ BY XF X
"ACHTIZERJ." —By G. Ditch
- RIZPLIRAPH EZZOKUGM EGDRXO RZ AXHB
RBXX PMRDH HRRHX EBXNK EXSX LMX
ABZU RIX MXRE. —By Martha P. Gerner

